

WHEAT IS IN DANGER.

MILLIONS OF BUSHELS STAND-
ING IN THE FIELDS.

Rain and Snow in North Dakota and
Manitoba Threatens to Destroy the
Entire Unthrashed Crop—Northwest
Farmers Are in Despair.

Reports from the wheat fields of North Dakota and Manitoba are of the most discouraging character. It has been either raining or snowing for nine days. In Manitoba only about 8,000,000 bushels of wheat of a crop of 26,000,000 bushels has been thrashed, and the balance, standing in stacks and shocks, is threatened with destruction. Farmers almost despair of saving the balance of these crops. The barley and oat crops are also all out in the fields.

The rain and snow throughout the Red river valley and North Dakota caught many of the farmers with their grain unthrashed, and the present prospect is that much of it will remain in the stack until spring. This is especially the case in the interior townships and localities at a distance from the railways and villages. Just what the loss will be it is impossible to estimate, but it is safe to say that the greater portion of that which remains in the shock throughout the winter will be of little value except for fodder.

Samples of wheat brought to Minneapolis which had been exposed to the rain were so thoroughly bleached and swollen as to resemble the Washington and Oregon product. Such grain will have to be dried out and cleaned before its value can be determined. The estimates on the number of bushels thus affected in Manitoba is 7,000,000. On the same basis 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 bushels would be damaged in the Red river valley and North Dakota, and the total loss may amount to several million dollars.

The bad weather has very materially affected the general movement of the crop. Farmers are unable to come to market, and the elevator men cannot handle the crop expeditiously. Many of the mills in the Northwest are running day and night, and the stock on hand has been considerably reduced. All in all the Northwestern crop has largely deteriorated from the early estimates.

TORPEDO-BOAT KILLS SEVEN.

Trial Trip of the Davis Near Portland
Results in Explosion.

Seven men were killed by an explosion on the torpedo boat Davis, which was making her official trial trip on the Columbia river Thursday. The accident occurred near Skamokawa, about seventy-five miles from Portland, Ore.

The Davis started from Walker's island to run two hours at a minimum speed of twenty-two knots. Everything went well until Skamokawa was reached. Suddenly an explosion occurred and the engine room was filled with boiling water and steam, enveloping the men at work in there. A river steamer happened along just after the accident. The Davis' passengers and the killed were transferred to her and she towed the disabled torpedo boat to Astoria.

The Davis was built by Wolff & Zwickler of Portland and this trip was to be the final one for acceptance by the Navy Department. The boiler was of tubular pattern and was designed to carry 250 pounds of steam pressure. Through some defect some of the tubes gave way. This filled the closed firehold with steam and the men there were caught like rats in a trap. As the boat had not been accepted the loss falls upon the builders. None of the men killed was in the Government service. All were employees of the builders.

RUNNING DAY AND NIGHT.

Minneapolis Mills Break All Records
in Making Flour.

The Minneapolis flour mills are engaged at present in breaking all previous records, and the wheels are whirling night and day, Sundays not excepted. The desire to get as much flour through as possible before navigation closes is partially responsible, but there are also many orders to fill. One of the large local companies was obliged recently to purchase 25,000 barrels of flour from the Pillsbury company to keep up with the demand.

BLANCO WAS IN A PLOT.

Intended to Proclaim Spanish-American
Republic in Cuba.

According to a private telegram received in Washington from Havana, Captain General Blanco, Gen. Pando and other prominent Spaniards had, at the time of the surrender of Santiago, organized a plot to proclaim a Spanish-American republic in Cuba. The preliminary steps had all been taken, and had the plot succeeded the United States might have had another war on hand.

Egyptian Geological Survey.

For more than a year now the Egyptian Government has been carrying on an important geological survey in the mountains along by the Red Sea and in the Sinai Peninsula. English geologists are engaged in the work, and their duty is to investigate the mineral possibilities of the country, report on matters of archaeological interest, draw maps, etc. The places they explore have not, in some cases, been visited for perhaps 2,000 years, and they are finding many evidences of mineral wealth, including old emerald mines.

Compressed Air Motors.

Compressed air as a motive power is to be practically applied very soon in New York on a somewhat extensive scale. By the last of February some twenty-two cars will be put on the lines handling the West Twenty-third and East Thirty-fourth street ferry traffic, all propelled by this power. The storage reservoirs will be expected to carry enough energy to send each car at least twenty miles.

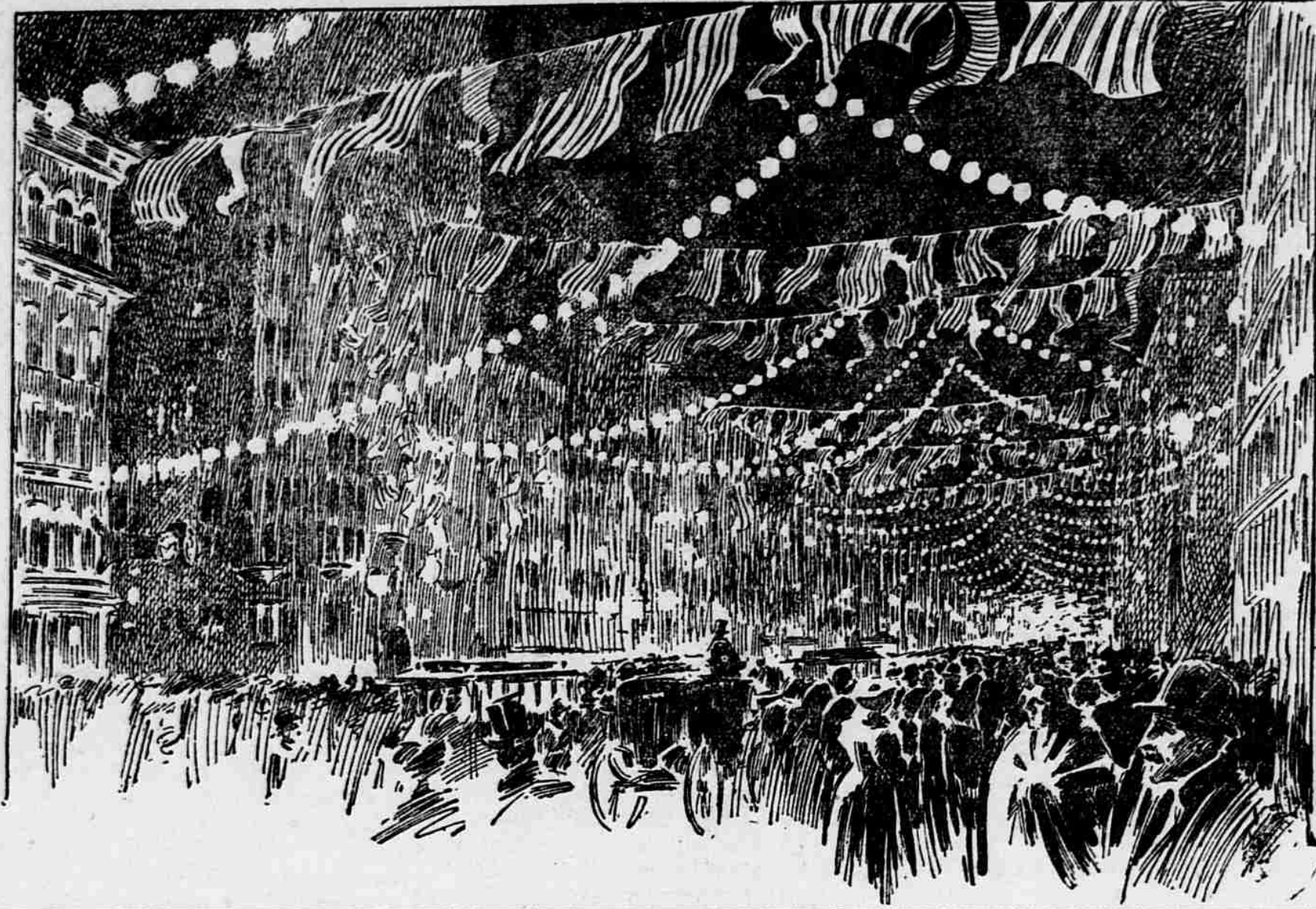
Volunteers Claim Bounty.

Missouri did not do much for her volunteers before they went to war. Missouri paid her men nothing. Now some lawyers have discovered in the statutes a provision that the State shall pay each man a bounty of 75 per cent of his total Government pay, say \$80 per man.

Plug Tobacco Plan Fails.

The plan to form a plug tobacco trust has failed. It is said the American Tobacco Company broke faith with the small concerns. It is said a combination of union manufacturers will be formed.

STATE STREET IN CHICAGO DURING THE JUBILEE ILLUMINATION.



CHICAGO'S PEACE PARADE.

Great Military and Civic Display a
Climax to the Jubilee Festivities.

The crowning spectacular feature of the week's peace jubilee celebration in Chicago occurred Wednesday, when the great military and civil parade passed through the streets of the business section, and was reviewed from a stand in front of the Union League Club by the President, Gen. Miles, Shafter and Chaffee, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, the Chinese and Korean ministers and other dignitaries.

The weather was very disagreeable, threatening rain at any moment, with a cutting wind from the lake, which chilled the sightseers not extra warmly clothed. But these things seemed to have no effect on the numbers and enthusiasm of the throngs which packed the sidewalks throughout the entire line of march, filled the numerous stands and every available point of view from the windows and roofs of tall buildings on either side. A wave of cheers greeted the marchers in line, particularly the military part of it, and more peculiarly the soldiers and sailors returned from Cuba.

At 9 o'clock in the morning the police hustled every vehicle off the streets, including the street cars, in the entire district between Van Buren street on the south and the river on the north, the lake on the east and the river on the west, and they were kept off till the parade was over.

The storm of the previous three days had marred the decorations, but they were mostly restored and the entire district was ablaze with bunting. It is estimated that thirty thousand men were in line.

BALL NETS A LARGE SUM.

Nearly Two Thousand Dollars from Chicago's
Society Function.

Twenty-two thousand dollars was raised for the families of the soldiers and sailors who are in straitened circumstances as a result of the late war by the Chicago jubilee ball at the Auditorium. It was a brilliant and enthusiastic society function, graced by the presence of the President of the United States, army and navy heroes, and many other notables. The gowns of the women were of the richest, and the uniforms and peculiar, highly colored costumes added attractiveness to the scene. The welcome accorded President McKinley was hearty and prolonged. The President's boxes and those occupied by the diplomatic corps were draped with flags.

SKINNING HUMAN BODIES.

Excitement at San Francisco Over
Doings of Medical Students.

San Francisco is somewhat excited over the revelations concerning the skinning of bodies at the Cooper Medical Institute, the medical department of the State University, and the dissecting room of the city and county hospital. According to indisputable evidence young physicians in the employ of the health department of the city and students at the medical schools mentioned have been engaged in the ghastly practice of skinning cadavers for months past, and regular stations have been located where the skins are taken to be tanned and manufactured into keapskins.

MIXED FLOUR AGAIN DEFINED.

Revenue Bureau Modifies Regulations
of Manufacture.

The internal revenue bureau has issued a circular modifying the regulations governing the manufacture and sale of mixed flour. Under the new ruling wheat flour must be the principal constituent in the mixture. The circular also provides that any card or advertising matter for insertion in a package of mixed flour must first be approved by the commissioner of internal revenue, and must not be of such character as to deceive the consumer as to the contents of the package.

DEWEY REMAINS ON GUARD.

Was Asked to Go to Paris, but Will
Stay at Manila.

Secretary Long said that the reports that Admiral Dewey would return to the United States were erroneous, as the Navy Department had no such information. It has been suggested to Admiral Dewey several times that he go to Paris to advise the American peace commission on the situation in the Philippines, but he has adhered to his purpose to remain at Manila until the Philippine question has been settled or all danger of trouble there has passed.

Novel Court Decision.

A novel decision has been given by a New York jury in the Supreme Court in the suit of Mrs. Grace Frezevant against Mrs. Mary L. Frezevant, claiming \$50,000 for alienating her husband's affections. The verdict was as follows: "A rich woman cannot alienate the affections of another woman's husband if he is poor. For, being poor, he will try to win the affections of the rich woman, and she should not further suffer, pecuniarily, if she reciprocates the poor man's love, real or pretended."

NABS A BAD GANG.

Sheriff After a Desperate Battle, Cap-
tures Kansas Robbers.

After a desperate fight, lasting nearly three hours, Sheriff Mackey of Salina County, Kansas, and his posse of five deputies made the most important capture of bank robbers that has been made in years. The officers believe they have the gang that has been causing so much trouble all over the State, especially the western part, within the past two months. "Blackie Clark," one of the robbers, and who is thought to be the most noted crook, was fatally shot in the back, and others of the gang were wounded. Deputy Sheriff Lykens was hit in the arm by a bullet.

Each party was partially sheltered by trees, and over 300 rounds of ammunition were used. The battle took place in the edge of the timber just out of Salina, where the robbers, who were mounted, had been to purchase feed and ammunition. Sheriff Mackey called to the robbers to halt, but they returned his request with a volley which felled the sheriff's horse. He got behind the dead animal and the officers opened fire. "Blackie Clark" was the first one hit, and with a shriek he fell. His comrades, under a hot fire, rushed out and brought him to a place of safety, where he lay until the robbers finally surrendered.

NAVY IN NEED OF MORE MEN.

Department Wants to Re-Establish
the Foreign Stations.

The Navy Department is hampered in its desire to re-establish the foreign naval stations by the limited number of full-term men in the service. The enlisted force now includes about 8,000 men, who enlisted for the war only, and it is necessary to keep them on the North Atlantic or home station on account of the probability that peace will soon be officially declared, and they will be entitled to their discharge papers. Nearly all of the 12,500 long-term men of the regular navy are with Dewey's fleet or on battleships of the North Atlantic station. It will be necessary to place some of the armored vessels out of commission if the ships are sent to foreign stations, and the department wants to keep all battleships and armored cruisers in active service.

BANK DOORS CLOSED.

German National of Pittsburg Goes
Into Liquidation.

The German National Bank of Pittsburg has closed its doors. The directors, in a public statement, announce that the bank is solvent and that all depositors will be paid in full. The suspension of the bank can be traced directly to two causes—the carrying of too many securities of the Natalie Coal and Coke company and heavy loans to Charles Burkhardt, until recently cashier, and Adolphus Grotzinger, the present president, on insufficient collateral. The suspension of the bank was precipitated by the confession on Monday last of Adolphus, William C. and O. H. Grotzinger and A. Grotzinger & Sons to Edward Grotzinger of judgments aggregating \$490,725.42.

AS USUAL.



EXPLOSION IN ASHTABULA.

Caused by a British "hell" Fired
During 1812.

During the war of 1812 a British warship fired several shots at Ashtabula, Ohio. Some of these have been preserved as relics. The other day one of them accidentally got into a heap of scrap iron at the Phoenix iron works. It went into the furnace, and a terrific explosion followed. The furnace doors were blown to atoms. The workmen were in other parts of the foundry, and no one was injured.

WILL NOT FREE SPAIN.

America Recognizes Only Cuban Mu-
nicipal Indebtedness.

The American peace commissioners have been instructed to recognize and give standing to Cuban municipal indebtedness. This is not an important matter from a financial standpoint, as the amount cannot be large, but it is peculiarly significant in view of the stand taken by the commissioners in regard to the so-called "Cuban debt." They rejected the Cuban debt proposition largely on the theory that the money represented by the bonds was not expended for the benefit of the people of the island, and, therefore, should not be a burden on the new Government. Pursuing the same line of argument, it is held that money borrowed by the cities of Cuba was spent locally and directly for the benefit of the communities, and should therefore be continued as a lien upon the property upon which the loans were originally made. The logic which frees the island from obligation in connection with that portion of the Spanish bonded indebtedness labeled the "Cuban debt" clearly establishes the validity of the distinctly municipal debts as a continuing claim. There is no data at hand to show the aggregate amount of the Cuban city indebtedness, but it cannot be monumental, as investors would not make extravagant advances on that sort of security.

STORM HAMPEES FARMERS.

Plowing and Threshing Stopped by
the Snow and Rain.

Reports from various points in Minnesota and the Dakotas say farming operations are much impeded by snow and rain. Kennedy, Minn., had twenty consecutive hours of snow and rain. Thousands of acres of wheat and flax are still in shock, and the fields are so soft that machinery cannot be moved. It is too wet to plow, and less than 50 per cent of the plowing is done. Lisbon, Minn., reports from six inches to a foot of snow on the ground; threshing stopped and the prospects for resumption far from promising. Considerable flax in scattered localities is still on the ground. At Marion Junction, S. D., the snow was accompanied by a strong northwest wind, drifting it badly. Aberdeen, S. D., says a strong northwest wind has been blowing, and it is snowing hard. At Tyndall, S. D., several inches of snow has fallen, and it lies in heavy drifts.

EPIDEMIC NEARS ITS END.

Back Bone of the Yellow Fever in
Mississippi Broken.

The force of yellow fever in Mississippi is broken, and if the weather remains cool next week will mark the end of the epidemic. Small towns are discarding the shogun and quarantine guards are looking for other work.

Brings \$3,750,000 in Gold.

The steamer Mariposa arrived in San Francisco from Australia and Honolulu. She brought 735,000 English sovereigns, equal to about \$3,750,000, the largest single shipment of specie which has yet been received from Australia.

PULSE of the PRESS

Some of the army critics of the navy hint that the Spanish phantom fleet had its origin in spirits rather than spooks.—Philadelphia Ledger.

"They should send a regiment of immunes against those Chippewa Indians." "Immunes?" "Yes; baldheaded men."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Now that the Spaniards are leaving the island, it appears that Cuba would be a habitable place if it were not for the royal family and which were seized by the Dole Government.—Philadelphia Ledger.

An exchange says: "Admiral Dewey is still on deck." Well, by the blessing of God, that's just where we want to keep him.—Atlanta Constitution.

One complaint of the redskins is that big game is disappearing. And with an end put to their scalping chances they can't even go hunt the hair.—Philadelphia Times.

It is understood that in case the peace negotiations are broken off, Admiral Camara is in readiness to make another round trip dash through the Suez canal.—Kansas City Journal.

Porto Rico, U. S. A.

The Stars and Stripes have been properly raised and saluted, and Spain's occupancy of Porto Rico is gone.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

The acquisition of Porto Rico is the first substantial evidence before the world that in the hundred days' war between this country and the kingdom of Spain not only did the victory rest with our arms, but that there are fruits of victory.—Boston Globe.

The annexation of Porto Rico takes place under favorable auspices. The people of the island have not been distressed by civil war, and yet they welcome the American troops and have changed their nationality willingly. Some of the old Spanish families may return to their native land, but the great body of the people will fraternize with the Americans who will flock to Porto Rico to give it a new character.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The flag of the United States is flying over Hawaii and Porto Rico in undisputed possession. No one challenges our sovereignty there for all time. It is an important step in the development of the great republic. Both Hawaii and Porto Rico are geographically American territory. In one we kept out and in the other removed a European flag. The righteousness of both acts will be admitted in history.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Settling with Spain.

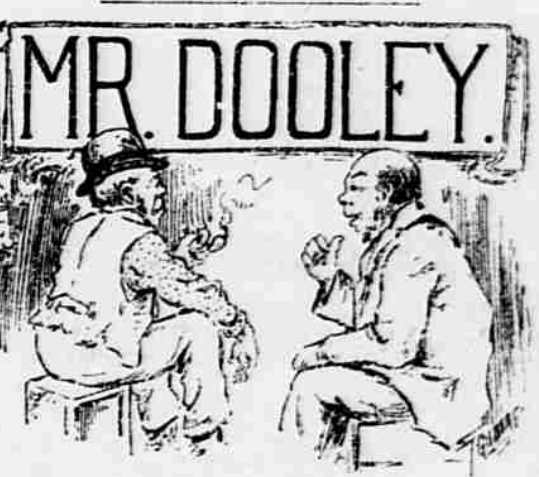
We take it Spain's attempt to collect a war debt of \$600,000,000 of the United States is a waste of time.—Syracuse Standard.

Sagasta should take something for his nerves. Hardly a day passes on which he is not troubled with visions of "new allies."—Baltimore Herald.

What is more natural than that Dewey should be an expansionist? His judgment is as good on this question as his fighting was on May day.—Springfield Union.

If our peace commissioners in Paris are at all uncertain in their plans they might read President McKinley's addresses on his Western trip as a brace.—Syracuse Post.

The Spaniards are just now profuse in their advice to the United States to keep out of the colonial business. It may be good advice, but it has the appearance of being dictated by self-interest.—Binghamton Republic.



Describes the Philippines.

"I've been re-reading about the country. 'This over beyond y'er left shoulder when y'er facin' east.' Jus' throw y'er thumb back an' y'e have it as accurate as any man in town. 'Tis further than Boolahyara an' not so far as Biewchoochoo. It's near China, an' it's not so near, an' if a man was to bore a well through fr'm Goshen, Indiana, he might strike it, an' then agin he might not. It's a poverty-stricken country, full in gold an' precious stones, where the people can pick dinner off th' trees an' are starvin' because they have no step-ladders. Th' inhabitants is mostly niggers an' Ching-men, peaceful, industrious an' law-abidin', but savage an' blood-thirsty in their methods. They wear no clothes, except what they have on, an' each woman has five husbands an' each man has five wives. Th' forest goes into the discard, th' same as here. Th' islands has been owned by Spain since before th' fire, an' she's threatened th' sun well they're now up in arms agin her except a minority of them, which is thrally loyal. The natives seldom fight, but when they get at it with another they run-a-muck. When a man runs-a-muck sometimes they hang him an' sometimes they discharge him an' hire a new motorman. Th' women are beautiful, with languishin' black eyes, an' they smoke segars, but are hurried an' incomplete in their dress. We import juke, hemp, cigar-wrappers, sugar an' fairy tales fr'm th' Philippines, and export six-inch shells an' th' like. Iv late th' Philippines has awakened to th' fact that they're behind th' times, an' has received much American ammunition in their midst. They say th' Spaniards is all tore up about it."—Chicago Journal.

When Judge Day and William McKinley first met they were employed on opposite sides of a case that involved less than \$20. This was thirty years ago, both gentlemen having just come to Canton, Ohio, to practice law. The case was tried in a blacksmith shop in the southeast corner of Stark County, a country justice of the peace presiding.

A statement recently prepared by experts of the Treasury Department fixes the cost of the war up to Sept. 1 at \$120,000,000, and estimates that the expenses during the remainder of the calendar year will aggregate about \$115,000,000 additional, or \$235,000,000 in all.

Officers of the Empress of Japan report that shortly before they left Hong Kong, there was a serious fight between American and German sailors, in which the former were victorious.

The Korean minister of justice has been dismissed for permitting the savage mutilation of the bodies of executed men and women.

Recent census report on agricultural products of Massachusetts shows \$5,000,431 worth and \$210,957,214 land value.



Ex-Queen Lil did not present a claim before the Hawaiian commission for indemnity or compensation for the hundreds of thousands of acres of choice land in the Hawaiian Islands formerly vested in the royal family and which were seized by the Dole Government. She refrained from presenting her claim to the commission because she was advised that the ruling would be against her and that a formal decision by the commission might have great weight with the Congress of the United States, to whom she must finally appeal for recognition in any event. The two Hawaiian members of the commission were openly opposed to her pretensions, and Senator Morgan, one of the three American commissioners, is believed to lean the same way. That would constitute a majority of the commission, regardless of the attitude of Senator Culom and Mr. Hitt, the other two Americans. Believing the cards to be thus stacked against her, she concluded to ignore the commission entirely and lay her claim before Congress direct. The Dole people hold that she has no standing whatever and no rights in the premises which this Government is bound to respect.

The thirteenth annual report of Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, will make a book of 1,200 pages, and some months will probably elapse before copies are ready for distribution. It has been the policy of the bureau ever since its establishment to discuss each year some one topic and to lay before the public such statistical and other information gathered by the bureau during a number of years as relates to the one subject chosen for investigation. This year the effect of the use of machinery upon labor and cost of production is the topic discussed. Previous reports have covered such subjects as industrial depressions, convict labor and strikes and lockouts. It has been found necessary thus to specialize in the annual reports in order to bring out facts and figures sufficiently minute to have any statistical value.

The capitol guides meet queer people sometimes. One of them was showing a party of well-dressed gentlemen and ladies around the building, and as they looked prosperous and took great interest in his explanations of objects of interest he laid himself out to do a good job and make an impression for revenue only. After they had completed the tour of the great building the spokesman of the party, evidently a prosperous business man, said to the guide: "You have been very kind to us. You have shown us the Supreme Court, the rotunda, statutory hall, the Senate chamber and the hall of the House of Representatives, as well as many other things I never knew about. Now if you will show us where Congress meets we will let you off."

The Chief Justice of Canada is apparently determined to take no chances on securing the fee which he earned for acting as arbitrator in the case of Victor McCord, the American citizen, against the Government of Peru. He telegraphed the State Department that he had formulated his decision and placed it in the keeping of a Canadian bank. The telegram also contained the information that Justice Strong's fee was \$2,000. The State Department took the hint at once, and half of that amount, the share of the United States, was sent to the Chief Justice.

The treasury tables show that during the nine months ending Sept. 30 exports from the United States exceeded imports by \$303,955,000. The total exports for the nine months are \$869,123,000 and the total imports \$475,178,000. The exports for the period named are larger by nearly \$125,000,000 than for the corresponding period of 1897, which up to that time was high-water mark. The imports, on the contrary, are smaller for the last nine months than they have been for any corresponding nine months for fifteen years.

The consular bureau issues a bulletin devoted entirely to the use of nuts as an article of human food. The bulletin contains reports from consuls and consular agents in France, Italy, Serbia, Greece and other fruit-raising and fruit-eating countries. The bulletin lends up to the moral that we in the United States have all the variety of the soils and climatic conditions necessary to produce every kind of nut, and that if proper attention were given to their cultivation the people would be greatly benefited thereby.

Senator Thurston of Nebraska will retire from the Senate at the end of his present term in 1907. He announced formally some time ago that he would not accept a re-election, thereby serving notice to all that there would be a free field for his seat. The chances are that he will become a resident of Chicago and establish a great law firm there.

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